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occurs a bed several feet thick. It contains an abundance of the typical fossils.

Iowa's geological centenary: CHARLES KEYES.

That modern geology in America had its beginnings in Iowa appears to be not generally known. Before Thomas Nuttall's famous trip down the Mississippi River in 1809, and his extensive application of William Smith's principles of determining the relative age of rock terranes by means of their contained fossils American geology was distinctly Wernerian in aspect. The eminent German never had a stronger advocate than William McClure, president for many years of the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia. It was Iowa's particular mission to be the ground where the fossils were collected and the materials first critically compared with the organic remains of the mountain limestones of Derbyshire, England. There are a score or more important episodes in the history of American geology which first found light of day in Iowa.

Tertiary gravels of northern Utah: CHARLES KEYES.

The recent tracing of the Bozeman gravels of Montana over the crest of the Rockies into southern Idaho suggests their unbroken continuity farther to the south. They there seem to connect with the gravel beds exposed in the Red Rock Pass region and beyond in northern Utah, which have long remained a puzzle to all who have worked in that field. The fact that the gravels at the Pass appear to have been moving southward at the time of their deposition also has an important bearing upon the genesis and duration of the old Bonneville lake.

Louisian vs. Mississippian as a periodic title: CHARLES KEYES.

If we are to retain a geographic designation for the Early Carbonic rocks of America there is a valid term which has by a full decade priority over Mississippian. This is St. Louis, or, as we would call it in these enlightened days, Louisian. It is a name that was originally proposed for what was supposed to be the exact section covered by the Mountain Limestone as displayed in Derbyshire, England. Subsequent severe restriction of the name St. Louis to a single terrane and its wide use in this sense do not militate in the least against its first employment. A more satisfactory usage of the term Mississippian is as a serial title for a provincial succession, as recently proposed.

Possible errors in Pleistocene field-observations: B. SHIMEK.

A discussion of the value of root-tubules, calcareous content, fossils, etc., in determining the age of loess deposits; also certain dangers in the use of physiographic criteria in determining the age of Pleistocene deposits.

Helicina occulta Say: B. SHIMEK.

Additional notes on the distribution of this species. Both recent and fossil forms are discussed.

Physics and Psychology

Some structural features of selenium deposited by condensation from the vapor state above the melting point: L. E. DODD.

The sublimation curve for selenium crystals of the hexagonal system: L. E. DODD.

Superposed stroboscopic velocities: L. E. DODD.

The relation between voltage and candle-power in modern incandescent lamps: WM. KUNERTH.

The action of conical horns: G. W. STEWART.

The binaural difference of phase effect: G. W. STEWART.

Some preliminary results on the photoelectric longwave length limit of the metals (platinum and silver): OTTO STUHLMAN, JR.

A new non-inductive resistance: H. L. DODGE.

A new wall rheostat of large current capacity: H. L. DODGE.

The solar eclipse of June 8, 1918 (illustrated): D. W. MOREHOUSE.

The effect of temperature in resistance and specific resistance of tellurium crystals: ARTHUR R. FORTSCH.

Evaluation of mental tests as used in the army: C. E. SEASHORE.

The distribution of musical talent in the freshman class in the university: C. E. SEASHORE.

JAMES H. LEES,
Secretary

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